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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

EX-QUEEN IN FRISCO

Arrives Quietly at the Golden Gate.

SENT FOR COLONEL MACFARLANE

Declines to be Interviewed by Reporters.

Leaves Word That She is Out to All Callers—Will Visit Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 10.—Among the passengers on the steamer China, which arrived in this port this morning was ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands. The arrival of this illustrious personage created a profound sensation among the visitors to the wharf, and it was not long before a large crowd gathered to see the woman whose dethronement as a monarch some years ago was the talk of the civilized world. The Queen did not travel in state or with the retinue that usually follows in the train of royalty. She had two servants with her, a man and woman, and these were all. During the voyage she kept herself in seclusion as much as possible, and few of the passengers had an opportunity of seeing her, much less speaking to her. On the arrival of the China the ex-Queen sent a request to her former Chamberlain, Col. Macfarlane, at the California Hotel, notifying him that his presence was desirable on the steamer. He immediately responded, and at 11 o'clock he escorted her off the steamer and to that hotel. The ex-Queen did not register and notified the clerk to say that she was out to every visitor.

A Bulletin reporter was, however, privileged to interview her briefly at noon. She said she had little information to give to the public. "I have decided to take a trip through this country," she remarked pleasantly. "I may go to London before I return to the Islands. I do not know how long I shall remain in San Francisco." The ex-Queen declined to state the purpose of her journey here. From some of the passengers it was learned that she purposed to call upon President Cleveland and see what can be done towards restoring the monarchy in the Islands. That the trip is one of pleasure, merely, is generally discredited.

Col. Macfarlane, when questioned relative to the movements of the Queen, said: "Her arrival was most unexpected. Even her most intimate friends in Honolulu were not aware that she contemplated leaving the Islands until an hour prior to the sailing of the steamer. The news did not get abroad until after the steamer China had sailed."

"She has not yet made me her confidant, but from her conversation with me I gather that she will remain in San Francisco a week. She will certainly visit Washington and possibly London. It is certain that her trip is made in the interests of herself and people. What that business may be I do not know positively. It certainly has nothing to do with the annexation proposition which she naturally opposes. In a few days, the Queen tells me, she will make a statement of her plans to the public."

The Queen has changed in appearance considerably. She is no longer the fleshy woman she was. That the loss of her crown has caused her much mental anguish cannot be doubted. After succeeding to the throne of Hawaii, on the death of her brother, King Kalakaua, in 1891, she reigned for two years, when the revolution which wrested her crown from her took place. About two years ago an effort was made to re-establish her on the throne, but the attempt failed ignominiously. The Government thereupon charged her with treason, and she was confined under guard in the palace, until six weeks ago, when she was given freedom to go and come as she pleased. She thereupon took up her residence in a private dwelling, there to ruminate upon her fallen greatness.

Her trial before the military court was a great political event. It was at this time that she made a statement concerning herself and the Hawaiians that created a profound stir among her faithful subjects. Her trial resulted in a dismissal of the charges brought against her.

WILL SETTLE TURKEY.
Understanding Reached by Russia, France and England.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The deadlock which has been the foulest reproach of the age to modern civilization and to humanity is broken at last, so also is that contemptible thing which the world has known during the past year as the concert of Europe. In place of both, for they both mean the same thing, there has been created a new and living potentiality which while it will not undertake to avenge innocent blood already shed, will speedily strip the guilty of all further power of outrage and massacre. The Turk is to be coerced. The Sultan is to be reduced, in fact, if not actually in name, to vassalage. His fate will be made known to him probably before the end of the present week. Russia, France and Great Britain have decreed it. Should he resist or fail to bow at once to the inevitable, then the combined fleets of these three powers will enforce their behest.

Such, in brief, is the infinitely welcome news which will bring relief and a sense of restored self-respect to the whole Christian world. It is not officially announced yet; it may even be discredited in certain quarters for a few hours as premature. Nevertheless, I am prepared to reaffirm it without reservation. It was not until yesterday that the conclusion was reached. Russia, France and Great Britain arrived at a substantial agreement upon the plan of action last week, but there remained the necessity of getting the consent of the other three powers which were signatories to the Berlin convention. Italy and Germany agreed without much demur. Austria hesitated long, and it was not until after yesterday's emergency Cabinet council in London, which discussed and approved the whole plan, that the Austrian Ambassador notified Salisbury of the rather unwilling consent of his Government that the Russian, French and British fleets shall force the Dardanelles, if necessary, in the execution of the new policy.

It is impossible at this moment to furnish the exact details of the solution of the Turkish problem which has been agreed upon. It may, however, be partially defined in a negative way. It provides nothing so radical as a division of the Turkish empire. Such a project has not been for a moment considered. The integrity of Turkey will be substantially maintained. The terms of the new policy have practically been dictated by Russia. It came about finally that English and other representations brought home to the Czar's Government a realization of the fact that the policy of inaction, for which it is chiefly responsible, in the face of the accumulating horrors of Turkish misrule, had become intolerable. Even French influence has been for some time strongly in favor of some form of intervention. Russia eventually yielded, in principle, but the cushion of ways and means has occupied nearly three months.

AFRICAN TROUBLES.
Portuguese and Germans Get Very Demonstrative.
CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—Advices from Blantyre, the chief town of British Central Africa, dated October 25, announced the dispatch of three British columns against 30,000 warriors under Chief Chikusa II, who invaded Southwest Nyassaland and burned the British missionary station, besides massacring the inhabitants of a number of villages. The Portuguese at Tete have invited the co-operation of the British. The British troops only number about 500. BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Cologne Gazette says the German warship Condor is on the way from Port Natal to Lorenzo Marques, where, as cabled by the Associated Press last night, the German and Dutch Consulates had been attacked and the British flag torn to shreds. The Dutch Consul was wounded. Germany has demanded satisfaction of Portugal, Lorenzo Marques being the principal town of Portuguese South Africa.

MILLS' RESOLUTION.
Calls on United States to Take Full Charge of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Senator Mills of Texas will tomorrow introduce the following in the Senate: Joint resolution directing the President of the United States to take military possession of the Island of Cuba and hold it until its inhabitants can constitute such government as they may wish to organize and arm such forces as may be necessary to protect them against invasion.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the Island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can effect a government deriving its power from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion.

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STEAMER GOES DOWN.
Founders in Severe Gale—All on Board Perished.
CORUNNA, SPAIN, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Saller, formerly the property of the North German Lloyd Company, foundered off the Spanish Coast in the recent heavy gale. The Saller carried a crew of 60 to 70 men.

VIGO, SPAIN, Dec. 10.—There were 210 passengers on the Saller. Her crew was composed of 65 men.

All on board perished.

The Saller's passengers consisted of 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards and 1 German.

The Saller was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres via Corunna and Vilagarcia.

The passengers were mostly in the steerage.

JAPAN SCREAMERS.
San Diego Considers Mr. Potter's Proposition.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Dec. 7.—A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce tonight between E. C. Potter and A. H. Butler the promoters of the new

Trans-Pacific Steamship Line, and citizens of San Diego. Mr. Potter went into his subject exhaustively, presenting figures showing the feasibility of a new line from San Diego in connection with the Santa Fe Railway system, and saying that in connection with the new Trans-Siberian Railway and superior steamship connection in the Orient, the trip around the world would be shortened greatly and the time from East India to London made three days shorter than the Suez route.

He proposed, he said, to organize a company with a capital of \$5,000,000 or \$8,000,000 to build steamships of about 8,000 tons each, of 20-knot speed, to ply between San Diego and Yokohama and perhaps Hong Kong via Honolulu. He presented letters from prominent men of the Santa Fe system promising their support and financial aid in the enterprise. Mr. Butler also spoke, handling the subject from the Japanese standpoint and setting forth the benefits to be derived by close connection with the far East. Local speakers also discussed the subject.

The plans of organization having been arranged by Mr. Potter, it was arranged that a public meeting should be called to meet at the Fisher Opera House tomorrow night, when Mr. Potter and Mr. Butler will make their entire plan public, stating just what they intend to do and what they expect of San Diego and Los Angeles. Stock subscriptions will be asked for, but the amount required has not been made public. No subsidy is asked. The meeting tonight was said by those who attended to be a business-like gathering and Mr. Potter was asked the most searching questions.

WILL GO TO JAIL

Sugar Broker Chapman Who Wouldn't Testify.

Trust Magnates Will Follow in His Wake—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—By its unanimous decision, announced today by Chief Justice Fuller, the Supreme Court of the United States practically affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Elverton B. Chapman, the stock broker who declined to answer certain questions propounded by the Senate Committee investigating the famous Sugar Trust rumors in connection with the consideration of the tariff bill in 1894.

The effect of the decision is that Mr. Chapman must surrender himself to serve the term of imprisonment of 30 days adjudged against him and pay a fine of \$100.

A collateral effect is that Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust, and Messrs. Edwards and Shriver, the newspaper correspondents, who also declined to answer the questions will have to submit themselves for trial in the District Courts upon indictments similar to that in the Chapman case.

The history of the case is familiar, having been frequently narrated in these dispatches. Chapman was convicted under Section 102, Revised Statutes, which provides punishment for failure to answer questions asked by a Committee of Congress, the Court overruling all suggestions that the section was unconstitutional. He sued out a writ of error to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Government moved to dismiss the writ on the ground that the Supreme had no jurisdiction to review the judgment of the District Courts in criminal cases.

MR. CHAPMAN'S CASE.
Mr. Birney Will Give Time for Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Speaking to a Star reporter this afternoon, District Attorney Birney said that he will give Mr. Elverton B. Chapman, whose conviction as a contumacious witness before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee the United States Supreme Court affirmed Monday last, reasonable time in which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Birney stated that while he has no personal knowledge in the matter, he has been led to believe that Mr. Chapman will surrender himself in a few days, possibly tomorrow, when he will apply to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the allowance of the writ.

If Mr. Chapman does so in a reasonable time, and the writ is issued, Mr. Birney will await the decision of the Supreme Court before proceeding to try the remaining indicted men, Messrs. Macartney, Havemeyer, Searles, Seymour, Edwards and Shriver.

In the Chapman case, explained Mr. Birney, the Supreme Court decided that in all criminal cases tried in the District of Columbia the Court of Appeals is the court of last resort, and that, whether a Federal (that is constitutional) question is or is not involved, but said Mr. Birney it is claimed that that decision does not preclude the Supreme Court from considering such a question on habeas corpus proceedings. Hence he expects Mr. Chapman to test the constitutionality of the statute under which he was convicted by such proceedings.

Mr. Birney believes, however, that

the Supreme Court will refuse to interfere even in habeas corpus proceedings, and he therefore expects to try the remaining cases at an early day. He believes that he will secure convictions in all of them.

SENATOR PERKINS AGAINST IT.
He Opposes Annexation and Passing Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Perkins arrived here tonight and is registered at the Shoreham Hotel. In an answer to a direct question of our correspondent, he stated that he believed the wisest course for his party to pursue would be to pass the Dingley bill at the present session, and thus bring in sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government. He does not favor any radical tariff legislation, and thinks an extra session should not be called if it can possibly be avoided.

Senator Perkins is opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He thinks that Louisiana, California and Nebraska can produce all the sugar needed for consumption in this country, and that it would be a serious mistake to have the product of these Islands dumped into the United States free of duty. He is, however, in favor of the establishment of a protectorate, and does not believe this country can allow any foreign power to take possession of the Hawaiian Islands.

All that Senator Perkins would say in relation to the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill is that he would pursue the same course in regard to it that he had in the past—oppose it to his utmost power.

Representative Grove Johnson arrived here tonight and registered at Hotel Regent.

CALLED ON OLNEY.
Minister Hatch and Cooper Pay Their Respects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—There were two distinguished officials of the Hawaiian Government at the State Department today, Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to this country, and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. They had a short interview with Secretary Olney. It is stated that the visit had no special political significance further than the desire of the Hawaiian premier to pay his respects to the head of the United States Foreign Office, and to arrange, if possible, for an audience with the President for a similar purpose.

It is stated further that no reference was made to the question of annexation, that being a subject that the Hawaiian authorities prefer to leave to the consideration of the incoming administration, because of a well-grounded impression that there is no hope of a favorable consideration of the proposition by the powers that be.

Congress of Mothers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Vice President Stevenson, Mrs. Postmaster General Wilson, Miss Morton, sister of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Fuller and other ladies interested in the National Congress of Mothers, will leave for New York tomorrow. They will hold an informal reception in the drawing room of the Waldorf Hotel at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Congress will hold its first full meeting February 16, 1897, in Washington. It is to have no class line drawn. It will endeavor to establish free kindergartens over the United States and mothers clubs, where no dues will be charged. Its prime object is the children, but they wish to reach them through the hearts and lives of mothers.

Flour for Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—A large portion of the cargo of the Warimoo, which sails Thursday for Australia, consists of 600 tons of Manitoba flour, which made up two whole freight trains. Every available inch of freight room on the steamer has been taken up.

Farewell Banquet to Bayard.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 9.—The Lord Mayor having invited United States Ambassador Bayard to accept a farewell banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Bayard replied that it afforded him great pleasure to accept the invitation, and has fixed the date of the entertainment at March 2.

Plague spreading.

BOMBAY, INDIA, Dec. 9.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. On Tuesday there were 55 fresh cases and 37 deaths here. There have been 1,126 cases and 804 deaths.

With reference to the proposed volunteer fleet, now in course of consideration among retired naval officers, the Asahi mentions that it will consist of nine steamers of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons displacement, and fourteen steamers of from 500 to 2,000 tons displacement. The lines on which these steamers will run in time of peace are between Kobe and Hongkong via Keelung and Amoy, between Amoy and Shanghai, between Kobe and Chemulpo, Shanghai and Taku; Shanghai and Hankow, Taku and Tientsin, to Australia, and to America—Japan Mail.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis E. Black, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CLEVELAND'S LAST

Delivers His Final Message to American Congress.

WOULD LET CUBA ALONE

Resolutions Promptly Offered by Senators.

Minister Henry E. Cooper Dined in Washington and Calls on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Grover Cleveland's message was presented to Congress this morning. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the message is that relating to the debts due the Government by the Pacific bond-aided railroads. In plain language the President says it is time that proceedings were taken to collect these debts, by foreclosure if necessary.

Former sentiments on questions relating to the tariff and currency are repeated, and foreign relations are reviewed at length. There is just a shadow of warning to Turkey on the subject of Armenian outrages. These significant words are used: "The present somber prospect in Turkey will not be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom."

The President says the Cuban insurgents have not yet proved their claim to be recognized as belligerents, but that the independence of the island will be the only final settlement of the warfare that is now blighting the "Gem of the Antilles."

The message opens with congratulatory remarks as to the outcome of the recent election, and the "peaceful obedience and mainly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions."

Cuba is given the greatest prominence. The following extracts are made:

"The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports, and all the considerable towns the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island and country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems to be strengthened with the lapse of time and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great object for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent State. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a Government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that Government confessedly what that is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact, a Government merely on paper."

"No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western Hemisphere nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor."

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and means until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the

WANTS TO ANNEX

Is What Chester Holcombe Says of Hawaii and America.

INTERVIEW WITH A DIPLOMAT

England Must Not Get Ahead—How and When the Matter Will Probably Be Settled.

Mr. Chester Holcomb, of New York, who has for over 20 years been connected with the United States Legation in China, was a through passenger to San Francisco on the Belgic yesterday.

In a conversation with an Advertiser reporter on the upper deck of the steamer yesterday afternoon, Mr. Holcomb spoke as follows:

"Until just recently I was connected with the United States Legation in China, but about nine months ago I was sent out to that country on special business for the United States Government, which I am not at liberty to make known to you, although I can say it is of vast importance to both the United States and China. This business has been completed, and now I am returning to my home in New York."

From the smile on Mr. Holcomb's face, as he said that the business had been completed, the reporter was led to believe that he had settled the matter referred to in a manner that would be acceptable to the United States.

"So you have heard that I am very much interested in the annexation of these islands to the United States, and would like to hear what I have to say about it," continued Mr. Holcomb.

"Well, in the first place, I want to say that any good Hawaiian should be for annexation with all that is in him."

"I have read about these islands ever since I was 6 years of age, and I am getting pretty well along in years now. I have made the country a study, and I find that the conditions are such that it is vitally necessary that the Hawaiian Islands should be annexed to the United States, and that it is also necessary to the United States that the islands be annexed."

"Hawaii is neither big nor powerful enough to stand alone, and what country more favorable to the islands is there than the United States?"

"Now, then, why are the islands necessary to the United States? Simply on the grounds of international politics. You know that Great Britain has a perfect chain of outposts along the Atlantic frontier. The United States does not intend to lose the splendid opportunity it has in Hawaii. If England could see the faintest hope she would grab up these islands in a minute. Her agents are in your country now watching for the opportunity, but the Hawaiian Government is for annexation to the United States alone."

"There is no doubt in my mind that active steps toward annexation will be taken next year during the beginning of William McKinley's administration as President of the United States."

"Now, then, as to the method that might be employed to bring about annexation. President McKinley will have to call a special Congress at the very beginning of his administration, and a joint resolution on annexation could be passed at that time, making the thing a sound foundation upon which to work. The President could then be given authority to act, and a body of commissioners could be appointed by him to act in conjunction with a commission appointed by the President of Hawaii. This combined body of commissioners could then arrange all the details."

"In regard to the matter of taking a popular vote of the people of Hawaii on the question of annexation, I do not believe that the United States will consider that for one moment. I think that the fact that the Legislature of Hawaii has sent resolutions favoring annexation, unanimously adopted, is enough to satisfy the United States."

"You want annexation, and we want it. Mark my words, active steps toward that end will be taken next year."

TEXT OF TREATY.

Document Which Closes Venezuela's Troubles.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the text of the final draft of the Guiana-Venezuela boundary treaty, negotiated on behalf of Venezuela by Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Bayard and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, acting as intermediaries, which is now before the Venezuelan Council of State for consideration and approval:

First—An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Second—The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the judges of the British High Court of Justice, and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated; or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, the fifth to be selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice, respectively, may be judges of either of said courts.

Third—The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands, or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Fourth—In deciding the matter submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy and shall be governed by the following rule, which is agreed upon by the high contracting parties as the rule to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

The rules are as follows:

First—Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of the district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute an adverse holding or to make a title by prescription.

Second—The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law, and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

Third—In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Venezuela Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Venezuela has accepted the arbitration as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. Secretary Olney received a cablegram from Minister Andrew at Caracas to that effect this afternoon.

LOOKING FROM THE LONELY ROCK.

The island of St. Paul is merely a great rock in the Southern Ocean. It is the top of a volcanic mountain. There are no means of sustaining life to be found on it. The nearest inhabited land is Australia or Africa. To that ugly and desolate refuge came a boat containing nine persons—two of them women. They had food—on short allowance—for perhaps a week. In less than three days they were half insane from anxiety. Water, water everywhere, but no help. On the fifth day, at dawn, a brig hove to off the island. They saw her. Shouting, praying, weeping, they stumbled to the beach, and were rescued. It was one chance in a hundred. I'll tell you why some other time.

But, alas! Isn't it as bad or even worse on land? Look at the physical wrecks in homes, in hospitals, and answer me. One perishes of privation from shipwreck. A thousand perish of privation in the midst of plenty. It isn't food they long for, but power to use it—worst and deadliest of all wants.

"My food seemed to give me no strength," says one of this army of unfortunates, "and as the hopeless, starving days passed slowly by I grew weaker and weaker. By-and-by my legs trembled and bent under me, and I could no longer get about."

"The ailment which reduced me to this fearful condition began in the spring of 1892. At first I hardly recognized it for what we commonly call a disease. I felt tired, heavy, and languid, as one often does on the approach of warm weather. I fancied it would pass away, but it did not. I lost my appetite, and only ate from habit and to keep me going. I had no pleasure in it, and no warmth or glow followed it, as happens always when one is well. No matter how light and simple the repast was, or how careful I had been to select things that would not be apt to hurt me, the result was the same. No sooner had I swallowed it than my stomach was distressed, and my chest and sides full of pain. If you will allow me so to put it, my food appeared to strike back at me, as though I had no right to use it."

"There was a nasty, bitter flavor in my mouth, more or less headache, and a kind of nervousness, which was new in my experience, as it was depressing and cheerless."

"Home remedies failing to help me, I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions benefited me no more than our domestic medicines had done. My flesh and strength grew less, and I felt like one who has missed his way and looks in vain for a guide to point the road home."

"Finally, I commenced attending the Leamington Hospital, and continued to do so for twelve months, but the treatment they gave me had no better effect than all the rest. You can hardly understand how weary I got of taking drugs. I turned almost with loathing from every new dose—not because of the taste, but because they deceived my hopes; they were of no use to me."

"In this state I was, when in March, 1894, a friend urged me to try Mother Selgel's Syrup. On account of the very reasons I have mentioned, I hated to experiment with any more medicines. But I overcame this aversion (most fortunately for me) and got a bottle of Mother Selgel's Syrup from Mr. Judd, the chemist, in Leamington, and after taking it I felt a marked and great improvement. I had no pain after eating, and my food felt right, digested, and gave me strength. And as I grew stronger my nerves ceased to trouble me. I can only say that by the continued use of the Syrup I got better daily and was soon as vigorous and well as ever. I have had no relapse, and have every reason to think my cure a permanent one. You are welcome to publish my letter. (Signed) (Miss) Lucy Eden, Tachbrook, near Leamington, September 26th, 1895."

We hope Miss Eden's recovery may indeed prove permanent, and if it does she will find no words too strong when she speaks of the remedy which wrought it. But oh, the vast multitude who still stand, like the shipwrecked people on the island, looking for rescue! Victims of that most abhorred, common and baneful of diseases—chronic dyspepsia. It is for their sakes Miss Eden kindly writes her statement, and for their sakes we print it. May it reach many of them!

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Sterling Silver Ware

In Great Variety: Such as Tea and Coffee sets, Spoon sets, Fish and Pie sets, Soup Ladles.

Sets Carvers, —All prices.

SILVER-PLATED WARE:

Soup Ladles, Pocket Flasks, Nut picks, Nut cracks, Napkin Rings, Salt cellars, Sugar Sifters, Child's cups, Loving cups, Spoon Holders, Pie Knives, Pearl-handle Butter Knives, Table, Tea and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Cheese Holders, Butter Dishes, Casters, and Water Pitchers.

CUT GLASS WARE.

ROCKWOOD WARE.

COSMEON Brushes, Combs Pin Trays, Mirrors, Etc.

FLORENCE and CELLULOID Brush and Comb sets.

PIANO LAMPS, Banquet, Boudoir, Hanging and Hall Lamps.

LAMP SHADES in silk and tissue.

ONYX TABLES, Etc., Etc.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

E. W. Jordan's No. 10 Store FORT STREET.

XMAS TOYS!

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

CLOCKWORK AND MECHANICAL TOYS; CHILDREN'S METAL TEA SERVICES; ALUMINUM GOODS.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs!

Maltese, Duchesse and Moniton.

Leather Goods:

Ladies' Purses, Sterling Silver Mounts, Ladies' Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies' Lambskin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

Triple Mirrors!

E. W. JORDAN'S No. 10 STORE, Fort St.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL XMAS.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO., Ltd.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS, Ltd.

General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER, Disintegrators.

Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized and inhaled, acts as a powerful expectorant, loosens the phlegm, and soothes the inflamed membrane, thus relieving the spread of contagion, and by acting as a stimulant, promotes the natural healing process.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.

Explained, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA

Banko, Mitsuboshi, Japan.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

HAWAII IS NO QUIBLER.

In the discussion of the annexation of Hawaii many American papers have taken the position expressed by the Springfield (Mass.) Union, that "there is no apparent reason why Hawaii should not be accepted as a territory, but it is a question whether we want to admit it to the Union immediately." The question that arises appears to rest in the interpretation of the word annexation. Whether this splitting on the technicality of a word is premeditated or not, it is impossible to say; but whatever the object of American writers may be, there should be no delay in making clear the position which this country takes.

As has been previously stated in this paper, nothing yet put in public print expresses more clearly the aims and objects of Hawaii than General Hartwell's resolution adopted at the first meeting of the Annexation Club officers. The saving clause which reads, "leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper," ought to place beyond all possible question the desire of Hawaii to quibble over fine points as to the particular form by which union with the American republic shall be accomplished. First of all, Hawaii seeks to become part and parcel of American territory. It seeks to have the controlling power of the United States so firmly established that it can never be jeopardized by the foolish caprice of any party or party representative. The use of the word annexation may be taken as implying that this country will endeavor to gain closer political union than would be realized under a protectorate, but that it is necessarily a declaration in favor of the immediate institution of a State government has never been assumed.

Admission to the United States as a State is an honor Hawaii would highly appreciate, but it is easy to see that such a course might not meet with favor in American States that have had to pass through the perfecting territorial stage. Hence it is that the disposition of the popular will here is to voluntarily place in the hands of Congress the determination of the particular form of government that shall obtain when Hawaii is declared to be possessed and governed by the United States.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's final message to Congress is, with the exception of that portion devoted to Cuba, a condensation of his previous efforts in this line. His statement of the Cuban case is a very judicious one, to say the least, since it throws the burden of action upon his successor. In his review of the situation Mr. Cleveland represents the Cuban government as existing only on paper, and hardly worthy the dignity of recognition; he also notes that the insurgents have won no decisive victories and hold no important support towns, but in his closing words he practically says that if the insurgents can keep up their fight long enough it will be the duty of the United States to step in and put an end to bloodshed and carnage. The position taken is a decidedly weak one. Had the original resolutions of the United States received from European powers such different support as Cleveland responds to give the Cubans, the history of the great American Republic would have read far differently.

and the cause of Cuba is quite as righteous as that of the American revolutionists. The reference to Cuba is nicely worded, but it has all the earmarks of a makeshift.

On internal affairs Mr. Cleveland's suggestions and recommendations are along ancient and honorable lines. He very naturally stands by the tariff legislation of his administration, and attempts to show wherein it has been a success. The pith of his remarks on finance is contained in the statement that the country will always be in trouble so long as the national government remains in the banking business. Taken as a whole, the message is not the remarkable fare-well document that was anticipated.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

From the tenor of numerous leaders in the English press it is safe to draw the conclusion that Great Britain is seeking an alliance with some European power or powers, with a view to putting an end to British isolation. Great Britain in reaching out and grasping a little here and a great deal there has made enough healthy enemies to make it advisable to seek such an alliance as will prevent the entire opposition of Europe in event of war. It has been suggested with a good degree of reason that Lord Salisbury's "back-down" in the Venezuelan affair was prompted by a far-seeing policy to assure the neutrality of the United States in event of serious troubles in Europe. Brotherly and consoling love amounts to something, but Great Britain would never give way so completely in this case without there being some greater object than justice to be gained. Unfortunately though it may be, pure justice is not always the first consideration in settling international disputes.

The London Times suggests that all the larger continental powers having alliances, Great Britain should seek a combination with the smaller nations. The understanding between Russia and France is regarded as a counterpoise for the Triple Alliance, but the chances of a sudden war are put down as being as good as in 1870. Hence it is that a third combination is regarded as necessary to curb the warlike ambitions of the larger powers. Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, helpless in themselves, would by joining England present a formidable force which any other nation or nations would be loath to arouse. By uniting Great Britain with the lesser powers an array of over a million men, and a strong navy, could be put immediately into action. As the Times puts it, "if each state of this new alliance would promise to join in an attack upon the power that wantonly begins a war, peace would be assured. There are several questions of great international importance in which the smaller states are deeply interested, such as the Eastern question and the proper distribution of the colonies. Neither the Triple Alliance nor the Dual Alliance will help them in asserting their rights. If they combine under the leadership of Great Britain, the traditional friend of the weak, their claims will find just recognition."

Whether the motives are selfish or not, it is a hopeful sign of the times that instead of seeking a fight the powers of Europe are endeavoring to so intrench themselves that war will be next to impossible.

A FRIENDS REPLY.

The New York Evening Post, in its editorial on the establishment of a protectorate over Hawaii, says: "The United States, the great American Republic, would have read far differently, if what it seems 'final' at the

opinion expressed by ex Secretary Foster that the Islands should be taken into the United States at as early a date as possible. The Post cannot see how the Islands can be so prosperous and the Holo government so weak before the intrigue of other powers. It laughs at the thought of some grabbing finger being lifted to wrest the country from American control.

The Post, weak in its argument and weak in its representation of the popular will of American people, finds a ready opponent to take up the fight and refute the impetuous bantering with which it attempts to throw discredit upon the Hawaiian government and upon its staunch and able friends in the political circles of the United States. The Washington Star takes up the gauntlet and gives a review of the situation, past, present and future, which, as demonstrating the force of the efforts of our friends in America, should stir the people here to more strenuous action, that nothing may be lacking from the Hawaiian side in the struggle to gain annexation.

The Star suggests to the Evening Post and the following it represents that it "fails to notice, or is not frank enough to acknowledge, that the United States, despite Mr. Cleveland, has been the sustaining force behind the Hawaiian government these four years past, and that that explains the failure of any 'impudent monarch to lift a grabbing finger.' Mr. Cleveland's policy was so emphatically repudiated by the American people that all the world took warning. Countries with land grabbing records and propensities have kept their hands off the Islands, believing that Mr. Cleveland's policy would be reversed as soon as a new administration over here could get at the business.

"The same feeling has prevailed in Hawaii. The people there have been advised of the friendship of the people of the United States for them, and have been assured that Mr. Cleveland's successor, supported by public sentiment here, would give sympathetic heed to their appeals for recognition. And that accounts for the progress they have made, and for the unusual degree of prosperity they are enjoying. They have worked with all the greater energy for the assurance that the day of their permanent deliverance from all peril and for the fruition of their hopes was approaching.

"The day for the realization of their hopes, or for dashing them to the ground, is now close at hand. The question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will be presented to the new administration soon after it assumes power. If it is rejected the moral support of this country will be withdrawn from the Islands, and the present government there, worthy as it is and beneficial in its operations, will not be able to support itself against stronger powers that will begin at once maneuvering for territory so valuable.

"Prompt annexation by Mr. Cleveland would correct the most conspicuous blunder of this administration's foreign policy, placing Hawaii with Venezuela in the list of names which mark notable and historic triumphs of the American Republic. If, however, Mr. Cleveland can discover no change in conditions sufficient to enable him with good grace to modify his original Hawaiian policy, the glorious opportunity will fall to President McKinley, and doubtless he will be quick to take advantage of it. The Islands will not be admitted to statehood in the Union until they have developed in population and resources into a condition of advanced progress, and this fact will be the strongest argument for their prompt annexation."

Eastern papers are very much excited over the fact that one member of Governor Wolcott's

council is a negro. Isaac D. Allen was nominated on the Republican ticket from a district that has been solidly Democratic for years, but in the landslide of the last election Allen secured his seat by a narrow majority. The new councilor was born in slavery, serving with General Butler during the war, and finally landed in Massachusetts, where he developed ability as a ward politician. If Allen can show the same capabilities as an adviser of the Chief Executive of his State that he has displayed in ward politics, he has a splendid opportunity before him to gain personal fame and win laurels for his race. Massachusetts was a hotbed of the anti-slavery movement, and there is no reason why its citizens should look askance at the political elevation of a man whom they helped to emancipate.

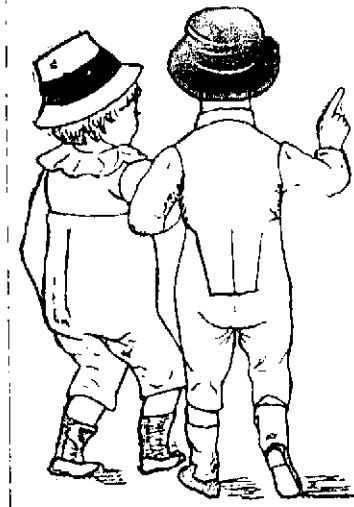
One of the greatest surprises of the present session of the United States Congress is the development of Senator Mill of Texas into a full-blooded jingo. His resolution for the speedy recognition of Cuba is enough to make the Cleveland wing with which he has trained so long open their eyes with wonder and amazement. It looks very much as though he had been feeling the pulse of his constituents, and that the old Democratic policy of maintaining more than a kindly interest in the outposts of the nation was to be revived. Having thus come out so squarely against the sentiments of his former leader it may be hoped that Senator Mills and others of his stamp may eventually be found among those who will assist in the speedy extension of the American hand to Hawaii.

The wonderful development of the sugar beet industry is leading many wise heads to predict that the production of sugar from cane will soon be on the wane. Notwithstanding the Cuban shortage, the world's production of sugar for 1896 exceeds that of 1895. It is no doubt true that sugar beet production introduces a formidable competitive element that will be felt more or less, but there is no danger of cane sugar being relegated to a secondary position. If competition becomes sharper and prices go to a lower figure, the cane producers will meet the situation as they have in the past by lessening the cost of production.

Our correspondent from the business community makes a very timely suggestion in relation to "sprinkling" Fort street. Bicyclists have now become sufficiently numerous to make themselves heard and felt, and to ride down the principal business street of the city after the sprinkler has passed is a task of no mean proportion. The street is narrow and hard to navigate at best, but when coated with mud, as it seems to be a good part of the day, it is really dangerous. There is a vast difference between street sprinkling and a miniature Johnstown flood.

Maceo has been killed again, according to Cuban dispatches. If some time during the coming centuries historians should go back over Cuban history as told by the newspaper reports, they will put the Cuban leaders down as most remarkable individuals, with the proverbial nine lives of a cat. But whether Maceo is only dead on paper or whether dead in fact, the cause of freedom in Cuba will continue in its onward path and finally reach the goal where Spanish oppression shall be no more.

The protectorate suggestion contained in the San Francisco Chronicle is such as to set the people of this country, especially the few sugar planters opposed to annexation, to thinking, and thinking very seriously.



DON'T EXPECT CHILDREN to save shoes! Why, shoes are to save children!

Children's shoes ought to be: first, GOOD; then good-looking; and, if you can, get the kind that will be good-looking three months hence.

They're here!

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

FORT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

With the growth of the beet sugar interests in the West, the attitude assumed by the Chronicle is likely to be followed by more journals of the West. Should the beet sugar magnates secure a protectorate instead of annexation, the next blow would be aimed at the treaty, and that blow would undoubtedly result in the withdrawal of reciprocal relations which now exist.

Liliuokalani's arrival in the United States does not seem to have aroused any profound anticipation of danger to the American Republic or the Hawaiian Republic. She is an object of interest, of course, and that is all. Her statement which she promises to make to the American public will also be an object of more or less interest, and we trust for her own good she will not forget the final statement of her position which was made to her followers about eighteen months ago.

Notwithstanding the rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act in the United States, Chinese still continue to evade it. During the last fiscal year 3,510 Chinese were admitted to the United States, and 415 were rejected. Keeping watch over the people of this nationality cost \$86,850, which gives the Oriental the satisfaction that although barred out, he is costing the nation that bars him a pretty penny.

Spanish patriotism is not dead yet, as was displayed when Spanish women sold their jewelry to assist the government in raising another war loan. This most praiseworthy demonstration of loyalty to the nation is quite pathetic and is worthy a better return than the officials of that slowly crumbling nation are likely to give. The money should be spent for a more noble object than the oppression of the Cubans.

AN HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Hawaii will do well not to base any hopes of annexation upon Mr. Cleveland's policy. The President is not an annexationist, and his consistent support of Minister Willis in the latter's disregard of the national holiday of the Hawaiian Republic shows that his temper toward the Island regime has not been mollified. If anything, he is more decided in his opposition to the old Stevens program than he was three years ago, and in this attitude, we are bound to say, he has a great deal of public support which was then denied him. It has not escaped apprehensive notice at Honolulu that the Republican national platform did not mention the word "annexation." What it called for was "control," which means a protectorate if it means anything.

And a protectorate it is likely to be. By that recourse the United States could get all that it wants in the way of a coaling station and naval rendezvous without having to settle perplexing questions of race, labor and suffrage. It could also protect the growing sugar interests of California and other States against the competition which the admission of Hawaii to the Union would make perpetual. The demand for a high tariff upon Hawaiian and all other foreign grown sugar is now so strong that it will have to be granted eventually, and it would not do to defeat the purposes of this movement by annexing foreign sugar estates. If we should do that, those

estates would go so far toward meeting the local demand for sugar that the growth of the beet sugar interest would be abridged and retarded. It is not unnatural that America should care more for that interest than for Hawaii, especially when all the strategic benefits promised through the annexation of the Islands can be had in another and much less costly way.

At last Liliuokalani has come up to see her "great and good friend, Grover Cleveland," just as he is about to bid a long farewell to all his greatness—having parted with the goodness he had some little time ago. There will still be left to them the consolation of being companions in misery. Let the spare room in the Princeton house be got ready.—San Francisco Bulletin.

IN THE NATURE OF FAREWELL.

Good-by, Grove!
We watched you give a pledge;
We kept on watching,
And we saw you hedge.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
Your promise was not kept—
You worked for Collis;
We say naught, except.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
For you have had your day,
The people tumbled,
And 'tis hence they say:
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
If in some other way
Your master can be
Served, why let him pay.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
No hearts are breaking here;
We see you going,
But can shed no tear.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
The parting causes pain,
Lest you have nerve enough
to run again.
Good-by, Grove!

The N. Y. K. agent at Seattle having asked that an extra steamer be put at once on the Trans-Pacific line, the Kaisha, it is reported, will try to charter a steamer on the other side. Falling in that, the Agapanthus will sent from here about the end of this month. The Yamaguchi Maru left over 500 tons of freight, and fresh cargo is coming in daily to Seattle.—Yokohama Mail.

T. S. Sherman, Norwich, Conn., aged 96, has voted 75 years, and has cast his ballot in 18 Presidential elections.

Cures Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.
"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures liver ill, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Hood's Pills
HOBORN DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE.



McINERNY SHOE STORE.

MUST HAVE ROOM

Comes the Vagant Cry From Waianae and Other Places.

EDUCATION BOARD ACQUIESCES

Good Work at Yesterday's Session.

Matters of Interest About Schools and Teachers—Inspector General Townsend Writes.

The Board of Education held its regular session yesterday afternoon. There were present President Smith, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Prof. Alexander and Messrs. W. A. Bowen and H. Von Holt.

The Teachers' Committee recommended that Mr. Dowdle be appointed to the post of assistant principal at Kula, Maui. Recommendation adopted.

The Board granted Miss Alvina Keick a raise in salary. Miss Kelsey was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Night School occasioned by the resignation of one of the teachers.

The application of Miss Farr for the vacancy in the Kanamaulu School, caused by the transfer of Miss Kelsey, was acted upon favorably.

A letter from C. Meinicke, school agent at Kau, was read. It referred to the complaints of one Lino, against Miss Angela Crook, the teacher at Waiohina, and stated that there was no valid ground for complaint. Mr. Meinicke is seconded in this statement by Inspector General Townsend, who paid a visit to the place mentioned recently and wrote, in a letter read later before the Board, to the same effect as the school agent.

Mr. Scott was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of two 500-gallon tanks for Haena School.

Mr. Hayselden, school agent for Lanai, wrote that he had made an estimate of expense of repairing the school house on that island, and found that an amount not exceeding \$50 would be all necessary. This was acted upon favorably.

E. W. Estep of Hawaii asked for a leave of absence of two months to attend to certain private business. As Mr. Estep had made arrangements for a competent teacher to fill his place the Board granted him the leave asked for.

A letter from A. H. Crook, teacher at Uluakua, Maui, stated that Edward Dowsett, manager of Rose Ranch, had offered to build a kitchen addition to the school building for the sum of \$25. This was acted upon favorably.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Yeats for the specimens of the work of his pupils sent from the school in Haou, Maui.

Three applications were received for the vacancy in the Night School, but as the Board had already made an appointment, they were laid aside.

Mr. Scott stated that he had been to Waianae and had found to be true the fact which Mr. Ahrens, school agent at that place, had written, namely, that the school building at that place was totally inadequate to accommodate the number of children at present attending. There is room for 120, and there are 165 in attendance. The surplus take their books and slates and sit out under the trees during good weather.

"Another teacher and another room is needed," said Mr. Scott, "and the need is a crying one. Mr. Ahrens says he can have the addition necessary put on for about \$70, or not more than \$100 at the highest."

The Board moved that the repairs be authorized, the amount expended not to exceed \$100.

Mrs. Dillingham made a very full and comprehensive report of the state of affairs in the Chinese Girls', Molokai and Waialeale Schools. The report was such a good one and showed such insight into the working of schools that Mr. Smith referred to it as an example which the remainder of the members of the Board could well follow in their reports.

Mr. Bowen reported on the Berekani, Kawaiaha and Kakaako schools and Mrs. Jordan on Maunaloa. President Smith suggested that it was not a good idea to change the assignments of the various schools too frequently. When a member of the

Depend your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest soled shoes, the finest of kid uppers, and give value for value received. We are leaders, not imitators.

ENGINEER HERING

Will Make Plans For Sewerage System Here.

VISIT LIMITED TO A MONTH

Has Had Years of Experience in Profession.

Made Plans for 166 Cities—Filtration a Science—Three Systems of Purifying Water.

Among the passengers by the Alameda yesterday was Rudolph Herring who is probably one of the best known consulting engineers in the United States. Mr. Herring's visit here is the outcome of F. S. Dodge's mission to the United States early this year and he comes at the request of the Government to make a thorough investigation of the conditions here and to report upon a plan of sewerage system.

The distinguished gentleman's experience in such matters covers a many years, and in his capacity as engineer he, alone, or in connection with others, has furnished plans, specifications and estimates for the municipal governments in 166 cities in the United States, and his points of research extend to all the large cities in England and on the Continent of Europe. His stay in Honolulu will last but a month, during which he will investigate the conditions, and then, within six months, he hopes to complete his plans so that when adopted by the Government any first class engineer will be able to take them up and continue the work.

Mr. Herring received a representative of the Advertiser in the parlors of the Hawaiian Hotel last evening, but had little to communicate as to the plans to be adopted here.

"You are rather early," he remarked pleasantly. "I know very little about Honolulu yet. I have hardly begun to learn anything. You know, I only arrived at noon, and I have not had time to look around."

"But you have an idea as to the system that will have to be adopted here," said the reporter.

"Not the remotest. Everything will depend upon the conditions, and they must be studied. My time here is limited to a month, but from conversations I have had with Mr. Dodge, I think I can ascertain all I want in half the time. The hard work, the studying of plans to meet the conditions comes afterward. I hope that in six months from the time I leave here I will be able to submit plans to your Government upon which it may act. I could not recommend any special system of sewerage for Honolulu, because another city had it in use. The conditions there may be entirely opposite those of this place."

"And it really takes a great deal of study; the quarantine must be looked into, and the best methods of disposing of the sewage. The day I left New York I signed the reports recommending certain plans for Baltimore. With my assistants we have been four years studying the situation and drawing our plans. I do not mean to say that I personally have been working constantly for that period on devising the plans, other things have been cropping up to which I have given my attention. It was the completing of these plans which delayed my departure from the East for Honolulu. Now that the plans are complete work will probably begin. It was the same with New Orleans, and those are the only cities of any importance in the United States without proper sewerage systems. Tomorrow I expect to take my first look around Honolulu, in reality to get my bearings."

Replying to a question regarding the water supply for Honolulu, Mr. Herring said:

"It is one of the questions the Government has asked me to look into and suggest, if I can, a suitable filtration system. I see here in this paper

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin, IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN HONOLULU.

a report made to the Board of Health by one of its members, but I have not had time, really, to look into it. Lawrence, Mass., has a system which is really very good, and is no secret, any one can build it. The mechanical systems we have not yet found it advisable to recommend, and they are not generally used, the natural filtering processes being considered the best. There are two different kinds. The continuous and the intermittent, and where the water supply is limited the intermittent is rather the best. The latter is the one used in Lawrence. It requires less space for the filters than the other, and works capably, but no one knows but what the continuous would have worked quite as satisfactorily. With the intermittent system one bed is used for a time, and then the sand is allowed to dry and the air to penetrate it. Then a second filter bed is used in the same way. By this air collecting the water is purified as the water passes through. In the continuous system the water is purified by passing through a gelatinous film which collects on the sand. The bacteria is stopped by the film, but in order that this may collect on the sand after it is cleaned and before the water is fit to drink it must be allowed to run to waste while the film is forming. Now, then, where, as I have said, the water supply is limited, the continuous system is out of the question.

"I was called once to Santos, Brazil, for the same purpose that I am now here. The city was in a deplorable sanitary condition, and the death rate was 250 per mil. That is to say, a quarter of the population dies each year with cholera or smallpox. My first step was to look over the quarantine arrangement, then at the water supply. It took a long time to perfect plans that would give people there a relief from the dangers that surrounded them. When I was through I had plans for sidewalks, pure water supply, quarantine and sewerage. But Santos has done nothing with the plans as yet. People in warm climates act slowly, and unless these plans are acted upon very soon the engineers will need more advice, because the conditions may have changed. The first great thing there was to provide for pure water, for that was really the fountain head of the diseases which infested the place."

"Filtration is a matter which is having the attention of the sanitary engineers and the scientific men throughout the world, and they are anxiously waiting the publication of reports of investigations made by Prof. Charles Harmony of Louisville, Ky., and his associate, William B. Fuller, formerly of Lawrence, Mass. These gentlemen have been making experiments with the water of the Mississippi, which, you know, is very muddy. Louisville, of all the cities along its banks, has taken the lead in making investigations as to the best means of purifying it. St. Louis investigated to this extent: The water is placed in reservoirs, and the suspended matter allowed to settle; when this is done the water in its imperfect state is consumed by the people. Whatever system is adopted by Louisville will be followed, I have no doubt, by St. Louis."

"To ascertain these things, as with sewerage systems, requires study, and the work of an engineer is entirely open and above-board. His work is done in accordance as he meets certain elements or conditions. As one finds them, so will another. Time, opportunity and money is all that is required. Take the building of the Brooklyn bridge, which was really a great undertaking, but the engineers never for a moment doubted the practicability of it—they wanted only time and opportunity. Mistakes may be made in the construction of a bridge, but when an accident occurs the fault cannot be laid at the door of the engineer. It comes either through an economical streak or through a desire on the part of the projectors to rush the thing along. Unlike physicians, we do not rely upon opinions; a doctor cannot look inside of you and tell what is the matter with your organs; he must depend upon what you tell him, then he diagnoses the case and prescribes. Another physician might have an entirely different opinion formed from the same description of the ailment. Our work is open, and everything is in plain sight for the purpose of investigation by one engineer or a hundred."

"I am sure Honolulu can have a good water supply and a good sewerage system. They require only time and money. It is too bad that the things were not thought of before, for what I have seen of the city, it is a charming place. I have to smile when I think of it. I left New York but a short time ago, and bade my wife and children good bye in a snow storm, the children crying because I would not be at home on Christmas. It doesn't seem at all like the holiday season here in Honolulu. I am wearing the clothing I wear in midsummer at home, and find them much too heavy for this climate. It is a delightful place, and I am quite sure I shall enjoy my stay."

RECIPROCALITY. It will be an important feature of the Tariff Bill.

Those who are figuring out what may be done with the tariff by the next Congress are generally well satisfied that reciprocity will form an important part of the measure adopted, says the Washington Star. This feature of the bill, it is believed, will be more nearly what was proposed by Mr. Blaine than was the provision in the McKinley bill, and it may also be made the means through which a certain amount of silver may be safely added to the currency. Considerable silver, it is thought by some, might be used in connection with a reciprocal trade between the United States and the South American republics.

BOULETTE IN THE CABINET. Probability of an offer being made to the Maine Congressman.

LEWISTON, Me., November 16.—A leading republican informs the correspondent of the Star that Representative Charles A. Boulette desires a place in the cabinet of McKinley, and that he will receive it. It is remembered that

Awarded Highest Honor—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

In the campaign of 1894 Major McKinley went to Bangor, Mr. Boutelle's home, and delivered a speech, which was sent broadcast over the country, and that the Maine Congressman, through his newspaper, has always been ardent in his support of the President-elect. Although Mr. Boutelle gave Speaker Reed a perfunctory support in his canvass for the presidency, it was well understood that at heart he was in favor of McKinley, and was highly pleased that the great Maine leader was defeated and the Ohio man nominated. Mr. Reed would not accept a place in the cabinet in the incoming administration even if it was offered to him, and Representative Dingley prefers the chairmanship of the ways and means committee to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Therefore, if Mr. Boutelle really wishes for the position of Secretary of the Navy, there is no ambition of any of his colleagues to stand in his way. Mr. Boutelle's greatest ambition is to succeed Mr. Hale as United States Senator, but that gentleman has so large and enthusiastic a following that Mr. Boutelle cannot supplant him so long as he cares to retain his seat in the Senate. It need not surprise any one if Mr. Boutelle is offered a cabinet position and that he accepts it.

Iowa Cigarette Law Null.

DES MOINES (Ia.), November 30.—The Iowa Prohibitory Cigarette law seems to be knocked out. The tobacco trust has discovered that the State law cannot be enforced because it interferes with the interstate commerce law. Today shipments of cigarettes were received from New York and sold in the original five-cent packages.

Sultan Delighted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The Sultan is said to be delighted at the failure of the French scheme for placing the Port of Suez under European control.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No dyspepsia by using Crown Flour. Children's shoes can be had from the Manufacturers Shoe Co.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company have an election of officers notice in this issue.

Church services, prayer books and hymnals for holiday gifts at E. W. Jordan's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder will extend their visit in California until after Christmas.

The Minister of Finance has an important notice in another column of this issue.

Try a bag of Crown Flour. It is the best.

"Tropic Oil" is the oil that plantation engineers are calling for. E. O. Hall & Son are the agents.

United States Minister Willis' illness has reached a serious stage. Yesterday he was reported to be resting easily.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Aukland to Walter C. Wright, both of Waimea, Kauai, is announced. The marriage will take place on December 30th.

Some of the handsomest pieces of art furniture ever shown in Honolulu are on sale at the store of Hopp & Co., King and Bethel streets.

The sales of Oahu Sugar Company stock yesterday by James F. Morgan amounted to \$150,000, not \$15,000, as stated in an evening paper.

Insist on having Crown Flour. It is the best.

The kindergarten at Palama Chapel is booming along under the new teacher, who arrived on the Australia. There are some 20 children attending.

The remains of the late Kate Field were taken from the vault in Nuuanu Cemetery yesterday morning and put aboard the Belgic very quietly. The disposition of the body was referred to in yesterday's Advertiser.

The prospectus for the new Oahu Sugar Company will be ready for the subscribers to stock in a few days. Copies for it was handed into this office at 6 o'clock last night, and in less than an hour afterward the proof was ready.

The best is the cheapest, therefore use Crown Flour.

Frank Atherton, son of J. B. Atherton, who has been away to college in Ohio, returned on the Alameda yesterday on account of his health. His friends welcome him home, and hope that he will gain back again his lost strength.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder returned on the O. S. S. Alameda yesterday morning after a most enjoyable wedding trip in America and England. They were welcomed home at the wharf by a large number of friends, who were most glad to see them again.

WHARF AND WAVE.

What used to be the ladies' rooms adjoining on the upper deck of the P. M. S. S. Belgic, have been turned into one large and beautiful library for the accommodation of the ship's cabin passengers.

The Inter-Island Company have decided that Capt. Simerson and First Mate Mitchell of the W. G. Hall will assume the office on the Mauna Loa. No decision has yet been reached regarding the remainder of the officers for the new boat.

The P. M. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived in port yesterday morning, 10½ days from Yokohama. Pleasant weather was experienced throughout the trip, with the exception of the last two days, when high winds prevailed.

No more money will be collected at the gates of the Pacific Mail or Oceanic wharves. If a person takes out one bird with him no charges will be made, but if he takes more than one or takes liquor or cigars, an entry at the Custom House is necessary before such can pass the gates.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp commander, hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at 10:15 a. m. yesterday, 6 days, 10 hours and 15 minutes from San Francisco. She sailed from San Francisco at 12:30 p. m. on December 11th, and had strong westerly gales and heavy sea to the 15th, thence fine weather and smooth sea.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at 9:30 o'clock last night. She left San Francisco on December 11th at 2 p. m., and had variable and moderate weather to strong seas. Passed the Belgic at 7:36 a. m. December 16th. The Doric made the passage in 6 days and 6 hours.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, surprised his congregation a few days ago by declaring that the country (England) could attain a healthy religious and moral condition only through plenty of bloodshed.

LEWIS & CO.

ORDER QUICK.

Persons living on the adjacent Islands will have ample time after reading this to send their orders to us and have them filled before Christmas. Our large force of clerks and packers enables us to fill orders with the utmost promptness.

This year we have the brightest and best stock of fancy groceries suitable for the holiday season, that we have ever shown. Our bon bons, in a hundred designs, are unique and elegant, and the favors contained in them may be preserved for years as mementoes. These go to you at almost your own figures. That means that they are cheap.

We have also Christmas tree decorations, so many different patterns that there will be no difficulty to please you if you order one, two or three dozen assorted—we can send you one of each.

Our stock of fancy and plain groceries is unrivaled either in assortment or price. We have imported jams and preserves—a dozen different brands of cheese, Cape Cod cranberries and cranberry sauce, edible chocolate, California crystallized fruits, fig paste, boiled cider and everything else that is good.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our Xmas Display

SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the

Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of

Toys, Games, Dolls

Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

ABOUT FILTRATION

Report Read at Meeting of Board of Health.

SEVERAL ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Usual Weekly Matters Receive Attention.

Reports From the Usual Sources. Appointments as Agents of the Board.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Monsarrat and Wood, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds, Brown and Keliipio. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report, under the act to mitigate, showed five Japanese added to the list, and one taken therefrom. His monthly report showed one taken therefrom. His monthly report showed 123 prostitutes on the books.

Inspector Keliipio's report showed 45,905 and 45,383 fish, respectively, received at the Fish Market during the last two weeks.

President Smith read the following report of the Maternity Home for the month of November:

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, for the month of November, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1 Balance.....	\$1,333.94
Nov. 9 Dues from Hoola Lahu Society.....	3.05
Nov. 24 Donations from Patients.....	43.00
Nov. 30 Pay patients.....	46.00
Nov. 30 Received from Bishop & Co. the following amount, same being 1/2 per cent on overdrawn silver balance, transferred to gold account, November 11th....	65
Total.....	\$1,426.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid expenses Home for November: Vegetables, \$4.25; pol., \$8.75; fish, \$10.00; eggs, \$5.00; charcoal, \$1.50; cook, \$20.00; washing, \$12.00; assistant, \$12.00; yardman, \$13.00; matron, \$50.00; meat bill, \$27.85; groceries, \$24.55; bread bill, \$5.50; milk bill, \$11.65; ice bill, \$9.15; rice bill, \$8.50; coal bill, \$6.00; Hollister & Co., \$3.25; Benson, Smith & Co., \$4.00; J. T. Waterhouse, \$7.00. Total, \$242.65.	
Paid Board of Health, services odorless excavator, \$9.00; bill W. W. Dimond, \$1.50; physicians salary to November 30th, \$50.00; four cross delivery pins, August 1st, \$3.00; balance, \$1,120.49. Total, \$1,426.64.	
December 1.—Balance down, \$1,120.49.	
Number confinements for month of November, 7.	

EMILIE MACFARLANE, Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home, Honolulu, Nov. 30th, 1896.

A letter from Mr. Meyers of the Molokai leper settlement, under date of December 4th, gave the information that nine or 10 of the cattle, which arrived there on November 21st, from Hawaii, had died on the plains without any apparent cause. Mr. Meyers gave it as his opinion that they had probably caused their death. They had probably not been given water aboard the steamer, and might have swallowed salt water, a thing that almost always causes death. Such a thing as the death of cattle in such a manner had never happened before at the settlement.

Mr. Meyers, in another letter, referred to the matter of fuel used by the proprietors of coffee shops. The Board decided to write Mr. Meyers to instruct the coffee shop proprietors that their fuel for the purpose of carrying on their business must be obtained from outside sources.

A letter was received from Mr. Geo. Boardman to the effect that he was about to enter into the business of bringing Chinese laborers from the Northern part of China. The writer asked the Board that he be allowed to bring these Chinamen to Nagasaki, there to be examined by the Hawaiian Government. Inspectors instead of having them sent to Hong Kong, proceeding that would cost a great deal of money and be of great difficulty in accomplishing.

Mr. Boardman explained that the intention of the Northern part of China was to bring agricultural people, who would possess the planters of the Islands.

The matter was deferred until a later date for the purpose of examining further into the matter.

Reports from Dr. Eldridge, Government Inspector in Japan, detailed a startling state of affairs in that country in the matter of epidemics of cholera and dysentery. During the week just previous to the departure of the Huihai from Honolulu there were 153 cases of cholera and 95 deaths in the city of Kobe, which place had been declared an infected port by the American Consul. Mr. Connolly.

Police Officer Noy was appointed an agent of the Board of Health for the purpose of being there able to cope with the difficulties arising from the carrying of dogs and cats from the city of the spread of the disease.

water while on a visit to the United States, and he is about the following report: First.

While in Boston, I met Mr. Quint, who represents the Norwood Engineering Company, which firm manufactures the Wilson water filter.

As per agreement in duplicate, enclosed herewith and marked "A," this firm agreed to furnish for the San Francisco, filters of sufficient capacity to filter 2,500,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours for the sum of \$7,250. This is for a gravity filter. A high pressure filter for same capacity would cost \$16,000, the freight and insurance from San Francisco to Honolulu to be paid by this Government or bureau.

In addition to this, there would be an expense of \$150 a month for an expert to come out and put up the filters.

All expense of foundations and building to be paid for by this Government.

As per letter marked "B," you will see that this firm claims that the filters they put in will do the work in 18 hours, so that you could be sure of over 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours.

In connection with this bid, I enclose a blue print marked "C," this shows the arrangements of their gravity filters with brick tanks. "D" shows the same with iron tanks. "E" shows the arrangements of the six gravity filter beds, constructed of brick and cement, for which they offer to furnish for \$7,250.

At invitation of Mr. Quint I visited several paper mills in Holyoke, Mass., where they have a number of their filters in operation, and found that they were furnishing a perfectly white and clean water. Samples of this water as taken out of the river and when filtered will arrive on next steamer; also samples of the sand and of quartz used by them.

"F" shows their high pressure filters with iron tanks 10 feet in diameter. "G" is a picture of the valves used in their filters. "H" is a picture of a top and side view of three filters set in brick. In envelope marked "I" is a sample of the valve used in their filters. In box "J" will be found a sample of sand used in several of their filters.

I next met Mr. W. B. Nye of the Cumberland Manufacturing Company, who manufacture the Warren patent filter.

His letter marked No. 1 gives some of the main features of their filter. They agree to furnish eight filters with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons in 24 hours for \$11,500, f. o. b. on deck at San Francisco. The expense of freight, insurance, an expert at \$150 a month and construction of the foundations and building to be paid by the Board of Health.

This firm advise the use of a coagulant to make a much whiter and purer water, the cost of same is noted in their letter marked No. 2.

No. 3 is a chemical analysis of water from Mohomog River, before and after treatment by their filters.

No. 4 is a bacterial analysis of same. No. 5 is a list of users of their filters.

No. 6 is a sample of natural sand used by them.

No. 7 is a sample of quartz that they recommend.

No. 8 is one of their catalogues.

No. 9 shows in a blue print the plan of piping for the eight filters they have agreed to furnish.

No. 10 shows top view of same.

No. 11 shows cross section of the building and situation of the filters, etc.

No. 12 shows side and top view of one of their filters, showing general construction of the same.

In New York I met Mr. C. R. Davis, who is connected with the Morrison Jewell Filtration Company, and I enclose their bid for the same quantity of water and same time.

Their contract calls for \$16,325, f. o. b. in New York, with cost of freight, insurance from there to Honolulu to be assumed by the Board and in addition the cost of an expert at \$200 a month.

In connection with this bid you will find in an envelope marked "X" the following:

No. 1 letter from the company to me. No. 2 letter from the company to me. No. 3 list of city filter plants.

No. 4, bacteriologic results from mechanical filtration.

No. 5, extracts on filtration of water. No. 6, the Jewell mechanical water filter.

No. 7 results obtained with experimental filters at Pettacross Pumping Station at Providence, R. I.

No. 8 one whole screen.

No. 9 one section.

No. 10 sample quartz (2) fine and coarse.

No. 11, sample sand.

No. 12 list of filters used.

No. 13, contract No. 1. In duplicate.

No. 14 contract No. 2. In duplicate.

No. 15 section of filter showing construction.

No. 16 directions for renovating and sterilizing the filter beds of the Jewell filter.

No. 17 catalogue.

No. 18 plan showing cross section of the building, side view of the eight filters, also top section.

This firm furnish their own tanks and the Board would only have to furnish foundation and cost of salary of expert to set up same.

It takes 100 tons of quartz to do the work needed for 2,500,000 gallons of water, or for eight tanks. The quartz used comes mostly from Wisconsin and costs \$10 a ton there.

It takes 70 pounds of alum to purify 1,000,000 gallons of water and costs \$1.75 per 100 pounds.

During my visit East I visited the filtration pond at Lawrence, Mass., and was entertained by the Mayor and Mr. A. H. Salisbury, the Superintendent of the Lawrence Water Board. The latter gave me the 17th, 18th and 20th annual report of the Lawrence Water Board, which are enclosed, and where you will find a very interesting account of the filtration pond at Lawrence, Mass.

At Lawrence, Mass., I was informed that the water from the river and also forces the filtered water up into the reservoir that supplies the city with water.

After seeing both methods for filtration it is my opinion that the mechanical filters would do what was wanted here at much less cost originally and for running same than the reservoir method.

If there is fall enough between the Electric Light Station and the city main, gravity filters could be located there at small cost, and the filtered water could be run from the filters to one of the lower reservoirs, and from there to the city proper, but the reservoir that received the filtered water should be covered over, so as to keep out all dust, leaves and impurities.

The use of alum as a coagulant is not general for cities or towns, but is used in small filters for houses and hotels, where they want to make a perfectly white water.

I shall send samples of the different kinds of sand that can be found on the islands to each of the above-named firms, and if they decide that it can be used, it will lessen the cost of running the filters very materially.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, C. A. BROWN, Member of the Board of Health.

The Board decided to refer the report to a committee of the physicians of the Board to meet in conference with Mr. Brown at some near date.

At 4:10 p. m. the Board adjourned.

SHARES IN DEMAND

People Rush to Subscribe for Oahu Stock.

The Plantation an Assured Fact. Not Enough Stock to Go Around.

The article in the Advertiser yesterday relative to the organization of the Oahu Plantation Company, set Honolulu in a whirl. Business men with a few thousand to invest were willing to neglect their mail to go out by the Belgic, in order to talk over the matter, and calculate on how much stock they could take in the enterprise. An interested party remarked to the representative of this paper yesterday:

"The option given to the Hackfelds extended so long that it is doubtful if we can get more than a thousand or fifteen hundred acres in the first year. You know, our intention was to organize with a capital of \$2,000,000, and we thought there would be no doubt about the German connections of the firm of Hackfeld & Co. taking the entire amount, and the work would have been started before this. That plan failed, and now the company will have a smaller capitalization."

"The stock has been so rapidly taken today that there seems to be no doubt that it will command a premium within a fortnight. J. F. Morgan has been getting subscriptions during the day, and his list is about a yard long, and is made up of persons taking from 10 shares to as many hundred. Of course, there are a great many persons who would like to take shares, but they want to know first what amount of assessments will have to be paid the first year. The prospectus under the first plan was complete, and we knew just what would have to be paid. With the smaller number of acres to cultivate the first year means less money for expenses, and consequently fewer and smaller assessments."

Another gentleman largely interested in the finances of the community was as jubilant as a 4-year-old when spoken to by the reporter.

"Honolulu should have a few more Dillinghams to reduce the wall about hard times. The subscription list shows how much money is ready for investment in Honolulu. A good thing? I should say so. It will make money plenty in the city, and give the Iron Works people employment for a long time to come. It will put money into circulation in Honolulu that might otherwise have gone abroad for investment or would have remained idle in the banks."

Another thing it will make possible for the railway company to extend their line to Kahuku. That means employment for a third more than are now working for the company. It means, also, that land along the line will be developed, and the owners will be benefited. Dillingham has done what probably no other man could have done, and he is as busy as a nigger. I was over at his office today, and he was so over-run with men anxious for particulars regarding the new company that he had to abandon his work on the prospectus he was writing. You may depend upon it, the beginning of work on the Oahu Plantation means the dawn of an era of good times for the merchants of Honolulu."

I F. Morgan, who was engaged in making sales of capital stock was asked last night regarding his success.

"If people were as anxious to buy some of the real estate I am selling at auction," he said, "I would be ready to build another house and probably take a holiday. I never saw people so anxious to get hold of a good thing as they are now. I sold—actually sold—\$300,000 worth of the stock yesterday, and received several applications from large buyers besides. Just as soon as the prospectus is completed the stock will be filled out for them. The success with which Ewa has met induces people to invest in a plantation where the land is better than at Ewa and where the prospects are favorable for even better returns. I don't believe Oahu stock can be had at par three weeks from now, and if you or any one else want any you had better file your application. The amount of stock allotted for sale is nearly all taken up now."

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign friend, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 25¢ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HARD BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

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THE

Ahupuaa

—OF—

Mapulehu

ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)

Extends 2 1/2 miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ, 1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparilla." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla?—?..... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE TOBACCO HABIT

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

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In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nonano and Queen Streets.

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Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

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We have just received a large invoice of

Odd Chairs,

Toilet

Tables,

Tete-tete

Tables,

and other pieces of Art Furniture which we submit to the Honolulu public as the most elegant pieces of furniture ever imported to Honolulu for the holiday trade.

The wood is highly polished.

Curly Birch,

Bird's Eye

Maple,

Cherry and

Mahogany.

These pieces are beautiful and appeal to the cultivated taste.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

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Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will Buy or Sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

Office, 10 West King Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barbs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Piller" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored, Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Pushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Stiesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kaunigars, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canning Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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LIVER, KAPAL.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

BETTER BUSINESS

Views of Japanese Merchant Isut Returned.

Effect of Over Immigration Quiet on Subject of Sake Duty.

Among the passengers on the Belgic from Japan yesterday was S. Ozaki, the well known merchant and importer of Japanese goods.

Mr. Ozaki has been in Japan for the past two months visiting the various places where porcelains, lacquer and silk goods are manufactured, and while inspecting the various wares and arranging for shipments of goods, he had ample opportunities for ascertaining the condition of affairs there and the feelings of the manufacturers regarding Hawaii and the possibilities of extension of trade.

"When I left here the new plantation was in embryo and really not far enough advanced for the people to make calculations upon. Now that it is definitely settled, I have no doubt all kinds of business will receive new impetus, though it may be a little while yet before it will be felt. Europeans will get the bulk of it, and it will be some time before the Japanese storekeepers will derive any benefit. Of course, when the laborers begin work there will be a demand for such goods as the Japanese and Chinese merchants carry, but I cannot think that the share of trade which may come to the Japanese will place us in the position of competitors of the whites.

"I hear some talk of a number of free laborers coming here, but it was not from a source that could be considered authoritative. Unless these free laborers can obtain employment there is no use of their coming, and you know the demand is not increasing with the supply. The more that come the lower will be the wages, for the price of labor, like everything else, is governed by supply and demand. If the tide of emigration from Japan to Hawaii should continue, the logical sequence would be that the rate of pay for the laborer would not be above what the men can get in Japan. When it reaches that point it is probable the Japanese will remain away. It is surely not to the interest of the Japanese merchants here to have the country flooded with people who have neither work nor money.

"Yes, I have heard some comment on the action of the Hawaiian Legislature in increasing the duty on sake, but I do not know what weight it would have. If it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to make any request under the 'most favored nation' clause in the treaty, I would not be informed of it. You might hear that it did, and yet there would be no truth in it. As an importer of sake I am interested, but I do not think I could venture an opinion as to the intentions or plans of the Government."

COURT CALENDAR.

Cases to Come Before Supreme Court Next Week.

Calendar of cases for the December term of the Supreme Court, to be convened on Monday, December 21st, 1896.

Laupahoehoe Sugar Company vs. Benj da Silva, desisting contract service, appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Wakefield, Hitchcock & Wilder for plaintiff; Little for defendant-appellant.

In re petition of Benj. da Silva, for a writ of habeas corpus. Little for petitioner; Wakefield, Hitchcock & Wilder for Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, respondent.

Hawaiian Tramways Company vs. C. V. Sturdevant, error to the District Court of Honolulu. Robertson for plaintiff in error; Kinney & Ballou for defendant in error.

V. Knudsen vs. Palea et al., exceptions from Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. Magoon & Edings for plaintiff-appellant, Rosa for defendants.

W. C. Weedon vs. Eliza B. Waterhouse, executrix; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff-appellant; Hartwell for defendant.

H. W. Schmidt & Sons vs. Royal Insurance Company; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs, Robertson for defendant-appellant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. D. Paris, violating census laws; appeal from District Court of South Kona. Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

E. K. Nahaolelua et al. vs. Kaahua et al., appeal from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Johnson for plaintiff-appellant, Hartwell, Thurston & Robertson for defendants-appellants.

V. V. Ashford vs. H. F. Poor et al., appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Hartwell for plaintiff-appellant, Attorney General for Hawaiian Government.

Edna G. Troussseau vs. B. Cartwright et al., executors, exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Hartwell for plaintiff, C. Brown & Dickey for defendants-appellants.

L. H. Doe vs. J. F. Morgan; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Davis for plaintiff-appellant, C. Brown for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. C. H. Clark carrying concealed weapon, appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davis for defendant.

G. K. Kalopahia vs. Kuni; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Magoon & Edings for plaintiff, C. Brown for defendant-appellant.

There are about six more cases in which notices of appeal have not yet been perfected.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Report on Its New Project.

At the regular half yearly meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo November 25th the following report was made on the American line

recently established by the company. As one of the three lines decided upon by the company, the service to Seattle Washington Territory U. S. A. was opened in August. The service was started with the view of affecting junction with the Great Northern Railway, which terminates at that sea port and which is regarded as being the most perfectly organized through line in that country as well as the shortest route to the Eastern part of the United States. Negotiations had been conducted with the railway company for many years and a definite arrangement was arrived at by representatives of the company specially sent over in June. A contract was arranged for the joint conveyance of passengers and cargo by the two companies, and for issuing through tickets or bills of lading between America and Europe, on the one hand, and Japan, China and other Eastern places on the other.

On August 1st the Mike Maru steamed from Kobe as the pioneer steamer of this new line and reached her destination, after calling at Yokohama and Hawaii. Since that time, the service has been continued once a month between Hong Kong and Seattle, and during the half year under consideration two steamers have been employed for it. The enterprise not having passed the inception stage, and moreover, the tea season having been past when the service was initiated, the cargoes on outward voyages have been far smaller than those obtained on the homeward route. But when a junction is regularly established between China and Vladivostok, and new steamers of greater speed are employed, both passengers and cargo will doubtless be attracted to a greater extent. There are three other companies engaged in the shipping business between the American Continent and Asia, and it will prove a difficult task for the company to establish this new enterprise on a profitable basis. But the line being an important highway for connecting the Western and Eastern Hemispheres and for furthering the development of the national resources, the company, for the sake of the objects attainable by the service, must be prepared to experience considerable hardship.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagab, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—Hon. H. W. Schmidt, Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu. 4464-1814-3m

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Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4481-3m 1820-3m

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A LOT OF THOROUGHbred

Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kauai Stock Ranch. Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old.

PAUL R. ISENBERG, Waiata Ranch. Telephone, 507. 1818-2m

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S BEE PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World. The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery. For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes, For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends, For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NAWANBY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London, E. C. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,
War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

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SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousings. A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

See a list of prices given to all kinds of soils by our agricultural chemist. A. C. CROSBY & CO. (LONDON) LTD. For the particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

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CROWN FLOUR

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—IN—

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All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

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General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a libelous untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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